



## CONGRESSIONAL.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau asks for an investigation of the acts of that monstrosity since its birth to the present time. His request was referred to the Military Committee. On Monday Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from certain negroes of Georgia asking for Congressional protection against alleged outrages upon their race. Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of a number of scalawags and carpet-baggers in Mississippi, falsely stating that the bogus Constitution was adopted by a majority of the registered voters of that State, and praying Congress to place the scalawags who were defeated at the polls into possession of the State offices under that Constitution. The petition was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Senator MONROE, of Indiana, introduced a bill prohibiting the further sales of gold by the Treasury Department, and providing that the surplus over the amount necessary for the payment of interest and for other purposes specified by law, shall be applied to the redemption of the United States notes and fractional currency. The bill provides that after July 1st, 1870, the treasurer shall redeem in coin all United States notes and fractional currency that may be presented, and that after the 1st of July 1870 the National Banks shall reserve and hold in their vaults all the coin paid to them by the Government for interests on the United States Bonds held by them; and that after the 1st of January, 1872, the National Banks shall redeem in gold such of their notes as shall be presented for redemption. The bill further provides that United States note shall cease to be a legal tender after the 1st day of January, 1872, but shall continue to be received in payment of Government dues as now provided by law. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to negotiate and sell Bonds of the United States, running thirty years, with the privilege of redemption after ten years, bearing seven per cent. interest, principal and interest payable in coin, to such an amount as may be necessary to carry into effect the other provisions of the bill.

Senator WILSON offered a bill providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall consist of a Chief Justice and fourteen Associate Justices, and that the Chief Justice and seven Associates, to be drawn by lot, shall hold one term annually at the seat of Government, and that the Associates not so drawn shall hold one term annually in each of the Circuits.

Mr. STUART offered a bill to punish the crime of holding office contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution. The bill was tabled on his own motion.

In the House of Representatives resolutions were offered reflecting on the President's proposition to apply the six per cent. coin interest on the bonds to the liquidation of the principal, and declaring against repudiation of the public debt in all forms. We regret to say that Messrs. ADAMS, GROVER, and TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, voted against the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 154 to 6.

In the Senate on Tuesday Mr. CATTELL offered a resolution condemning that portion of the President's Message which advocates the application of the gold interest on United States bonds to the liquidation of the principal. Mr. McCREERY, of Kentucky, objected to the consideration, and it was laid over. We cannot forbear expressing our regret that any of the members or Senators from Kentucky have given votes that may be understood as countenancing repudiation.

The bill to provide for the punishment of holding office contrary to the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment was then discussed. Mr. FERRY advocated the removal of all political disabilities from the Southern people, and Mr. STUART was in favor of the bill. The bill was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to repeal the bill prohibiting the organization of the militia in the Southern States was taken up and passed by the Senate. Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, regarded the subject as without the jurisdiction of Congress, and as he had voted against the prohibition, he would now vote against the repeal. He thought the bogus State Governments in the reconstructed States would have but a brief existence if the interference of the Federal Government was withdrawn. Mr. BUCKALEW, from Pennsylvania, showed that it was altogether a partisan measure. When the Southern States had been organized under Constitutions acceptable to their people, they were prohibited from organizing their militia; but now that they had been reconstructed by military violence, and all except Radicals excluded from office or from serving in the militia, the Radicals were anxious to have the militia organized. It was a movement to arm the Radicals against Democrats.

In the House on the same day, Mr. WHITTEMORE introduced a resolution declaring vacant all offices in the Southern States held by persons disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment, and making it the duty of the military commanders to fill the places so vacated. Mr. CHANDLER objected, and the resolution went over.

On Wednesday Senator SHERMAN offered a resolution opposing the redemption of the Five-twenty Bonds until the notes and currency of the United States have been redeemed in coin, and in favor of a resumption of specie payments at as early a day as possible. The resolution was laid on the table to be called up at an early day. Mr. SHERMAN also reported back the resolution offered by Mr. EDMUND in November last, declaring the public debt payable in coin, except in cases where special arrangements were made to the contrary.

The third section of the bill reads as follows, viz.:

Sec. 3. *As it is further enacted*: That the districts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce the rights secured by this act, and in the county where they may be denied any of the rights secured by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court, against any person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any

arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of Freedmen and Refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause to trial in the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to *laborers* corpus and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the circuit and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the land, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in so far as such laws are not adapted to the object, or the provisions necessary to furnish suitable laws and punish offenses against law, the common laws as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of the cause, and, if of a criminal nature, the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

The object of this bill is to secure negroes in the enjoyment of equal civil rights with the whites. It gives jurisdiction to the District courts of the United States "of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section." Among the rights thus secured is that of "giving evidence." Had the right to give evidence in the case of things. But the spirit of liberty and the power of money will do as much in Spain as they have done everywhere else.

We presume that a trial and infliction of punishment upon parties who have murdered negroes is one of those "proceedings for the security of person" of which the civil rights bill declares the negro shall have "full and equal benefit with the whites," and in order to secure this "full and equal benefit" the bill also provides that the negro shall have the right to "give evidence" in such cases. Let any State law should deny the right of the negro to testify in any case, the jurisdiction of "all causes, civil or criminal, affecting persons who may be denied" this right is conferred upon the District Courts of the United States. As BLYTHE and KINNARD were the only persons affected by the criminal proceedings against them for the murder of the negro family in Lewis, it is not perceived exactly where the District Court obtained its jurisdiction in their case.

In the U. S. Court in Richmond, Va., Saturday morning, Judge UNDERWOOD released a convict from custody upon a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that one of the magistrates who tried the case originally had held office during the war, and was therefore disqualified under the fourteenth amendment. In delivering the opinion, he said if even the clerk of the court which sentenced a prisoner was disqualified it rendered the proceedings null. It is said there are one hundred and fifty-nine convicts in the Virginia State prison who can be released and turned upon the people under this decision. Either this Judge should himself be confined in prison, or his decision, if in pursuance of law, is the severest comment upon the policy of the fourteenth amendment that could be advanced.

Both Senator WILSON and Senator POMEROY have schemes before the Senate in favor of female suffrage. Mr. WILSON proposes that it first be adopted in the District of Columbia; and in his bill on the subject, it is provided, not only that women may vote at all elections, but that they shall be eligible to all civil offices in the District on the same terms and considerations in all respects as men. If Mr. WILSON, as Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, will now introduce a bill making women liable to service in the army as soldiers or officers, there will be some logic in his scheme. The duty of defending the Government in time of war is a sequence of its administration in time of peace.

If, after ratifying an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, a State has the power to rescind its ratification at any time before the amendment has been ratified by three-fourths of the States, then the Fourteenth Amendment has not been ratified by the requisite number of the States and is not a part of the Constitution.

It is because of the doubt existing upon this question that Congress has delayed the passage of a law to carry that amendment into effect. Because of that doubt there exists a partisan necessity for carrying another of the Southern States into the ratification of an amendment abhorrent to her people, and hence the fresh bill for the immediate reconstruction of Virginia.

The Commissioner of Agriculture reports very favorably of all our harvests, especially those of the South, which is recovering in a remarkable degree some of its former conditions. The present yield of cotton there is as great as that of the year 1850, and about half the amount of the extraordinary products of 1859 and 1860. The receipts in cash for the year 1867 were larger in figures than those of 1859, though, of course, allowance must be made for the different values of the dollar. In the last two years the product in sugar has been doubled, and rice cultivation is thriving in nearly the same proportion. It is high time for Cincinnati to build those Southern railroads.

Capt. ED. TERRILL, a desperate robber and murderer, died recently in a Louisville hospital. At the breaking out of the war he entered the rebel service. Deserting the rebels in 1862, he served as a scout for the Federals. He was employed by General PALMER as an exterminator of rebel guerrillas, in which he was very successful. It is doubtful, however, if any rebel guerrillas perpetrated more cold blooded murders than did TERRILL himself. At last he made a raid on Shelbyville and in a encounter with the citizens received severe wounds, from which he lingered more than two years and then died, unregretted and unhonored.

People in Arkansas—men, women and children, tradesmen, laborers and citizens of all sorts—are flying from whom? From rebels, negroes, Ku Klux, ut-thrusts, the outlawed, the lawless? No, but from the militia—a body which is supposed to be the authorized and enrolled defenders of life and property, and guardians of peace and order. *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*

JOHN SHERMAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of some immediate legislation to prevent the discharge of persons convicted of crime in Virginia on the ground that any officer of the Court trying them was disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment.

Senator MORTON made an elaborate speech in favor of his bill providing for the resumption of specie payments. Owing to physical disabilities he kept his seat while de-

livering his arguments, which were listened to with great attention by the Senate and a crowded lobby. At the conclusion he was congratulated by many Senators, some of whom are converted to his views and it is predicted his bill will be passed by the present Congress.

Debate ensued upon the resolutions concerning the President's recommendations concerning the manner of paying the public debt.

Senator HENDRICKS thought it would be sufficient to refuse to legislate in accordance with the suggestions, and offered as an amendment to the resolutions of censure a resolution declaring the bonds

redeemable in the *lawful* money of the Government except in cases in which it is

expressly provided that they shall be paid in coin. The amendment was lost, and the resolutions of censure were not voted on.

In the House a bill was passed repealing the sixth section of the army bill prohibiting the organization of the militia in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, those States being completely under the control of carpet-baggers and scalawags. Georgia was excluded from the provisions of the repealing bill because her status remains in doubt.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to slander Kentucky in a preamble and resolutions declar- ing that hundreds of persons were held in slavery in this State, and asking for the appointment of United States Commissioners to hear and determine applications in cases involving legal slave holding. Objections were made by several Kentucky members.

Thursday in the Senate, Mr. MCCREERY submitted a resolution to amend the constitution designed to protect the rights of minorities, and to provide against the contingency of bringing the election of President and Vice President to the House of Representatives. Referred to the Judiciary.

The House Bill, removing political disabilities from citizens of South Carolina, elected to State offices, was passed.

The resolution concerning the President's views on finance was then discussed. Mr. DIXON was opposed to repudiation in every form, but denied that the president had favored repudiation, for the reason that he did not propose to make his plan compulsory. He opposed Senator MONROE's plan for the resumption of specie payments. He favored the removal of all political disabilities from the Southern people, and a curtailment of the expenditures. Various amendments were offered and finally the resolutions of censure were adopted.

In the Senate on Friday, Mr. EDMUND introduced a bill to repeal the act of June 25, 1868, admitting Georgia to a representation in Congress, and to provide a provisional government therein, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It premised that the Legislature of Georgia has violated the Fourteenth amendment by refusing to purge itself of ineligible members, and has in violation of the Constitution and fundamental principles upon which Congress consented to the restoration of the State, expelled a large number of the regularly installed members, on the sole ground that they were persons of African blood, and that the local authorities of the State appear to be wholly unable or unwilling to protect the lives, liberty and property of its peaceful and unoffending citizens from lawless violence, and refrain purposely or from want of power from bringing such offenders to justice. The preamble therefore fully concludes that it appears that the people of the State of Georgia have not complied with the terms, or conformed to the principles on which its restoration was provided for, and that the government therein is not in fact republican, or regular, and the bill provides that as much of the act passed June 25, 1868, as relate to the passed June 25, 1868, as relate to the

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## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

At an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, in Richmond, some days ago, William C. Wickham, a gentleman of distinguished ability, was elected President. The West Virginia Register says that preparations are being made by contractors for the prosecution of the work all along the line from Covington to the Ohio river, and that men will be at work by the time spring shall be fairly open. We learn from the report of the President of the Company that a subscription of stock has been obtained to the amount of \$3,599,000 from the city of Richmond and counties in Virginia and West Virginia, and that a mortgage has been issued on all the property of the Company to secure bonds for an amount sufficient to complete the great work from Richmond to the mouth of the Big Sandy. It is confidently anticipated that the road will be built in less than three years.

When the road reaches its western terminus at the mouth of the Big Sandy, it will seek connections with Cincinnati and the great West, and with the Blue Grass regions of central Kentucky. Its connections with Cincinnati must be constructed through Ohio, or down the bank of the Ohio river through Maysville to Newport. The connection with central Kentucky must be made by the line of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, or down the Ohio river to Maysville, and thence to Paris by the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division. The line down the bank of the Ohio to Cincinnati is somewhat greater in distance than by the proposed line through the State of Ohio, but it could be built for much less money, and its easy grades would in point of time more than counterbalance the difference in the number of miles. It is, perhaps, about twenty-five miles nearer from Lexington to Cynthiamburg by the route of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad than by way of Maysville; but the route through the country is necessarily one of steep grades, and if there would be any difference in point of time it would be in favor of the Maysville route. And then it will cost \$4,000,000 to build a road from Lexington to Cynthiamburg, and considerably less than \$2,000,000 to build one from Maysville to the same point. But then the line from Maysville would form part of a line leading at once to Cincinnati and to Lexington, and the saving by making this one route, instead of a route through Ohio and another from Lexington to the Big Sandy would not be less than \$2,000,000, and after the construction the first road would pay a much better dividend than either of the two last. These facts are so patent as to be seen at a glance.

Several things may be set down certain to take place: The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad will be completed. It will be the nearest route from the Ohio Valley and the great West to the Atlantic ocean, and its grades will be much less than that of any other route. When it is finished to Cynthiamburg, it will seek connections with Cincinnati and with central Kentucky. To have the lines of railroad by which these connections are made pass through the city of Maysville will be of immense advantage, not only to the city, but to every farmer of Mason county, and the first step towards securing that result is to form a connection between Maysville and central Kentucky by the completion of the Maysville and Lexington railroad, Northern Division. The subscriptions of Mason and Nicholas counties, with what has been and can be raised from private individuals and contractors will build the road to Cynthiamburg.

Once these influences which could not be brought to bear in the canvass last summer will compel Bourbon county to complete it to Paris, giving as a connection with Lexington, and before long with Danville and Chatanooga. By receding from the conditions fixed last spring, the Magistrates will place it in the power of the Directors to proceed with the work at the close of the present winter. It would be completed before the Chesapeake and Ohio road is built to Cynthiamburg. That Company would then have its choice of filling up the gap to Maysville, about 65 miles along a route for which the river has formed a natural grade, at a cost little exceeding \$1,500,000, or going through Grayson and Mt. Sterling to Lexington, a distance of not less than 130 miles at a cost of not less than \$4,000,000. And by taking the Maysville route, only sixty miles of additional road would be necessary to be built to reach Cincinnati; when by going through Ohio twice the number of miles of road would have to be constructed, at an expense exceeding that of a road from Maysville to Cincinnati by not less than \$2,000,000.

Will the Magistrates have the good sense to get out of the way so that the people may offer this inducement to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company to come to Maysville? The people signified their desire by a majority of nearly 50%, and they are ill content with the movement to defeat the popular will. They are not satisfied with remaining stationary while the world marches on. They are tired of seeing other portions of their own State bound in advance of them in the contest for wealth and the comforts and advantages which attend the possession of an abundance of this world's goods. They do not ask the Magistrates to become the disciples of the thirst for material advancement, but merely solicit them not to interpose obstacles in the way of the people, whose voice has been heard, emphatically and legally, for the subscription without conditions.

*Splendid Christmas Presents, Free to All.*—The enterprising proprietors of the American Stock Journal have put up three hundred thousand copies in packages of three each, with a finely illustrated show bill, premium list, etc., which they propose to send free and post paid to all who apply for them. Every farmer and stock breeder should avail himself of this generous offer (to give away over \$30,000 worth of books), as the three numbers contain nearly one hundred pages of choice original articles, and a great number of valuable receipts for the cure of various diseases to which the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., are liable. Farmers will find this monthly a very efficient aid in all the departments of farming and stock breeding. It has a veterinary department under the charge of one of the ablest professors in the United States, who answers through the Journal, free of charge, all questions relating to sick, injured, or diseased horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry. Thus every subscriber has a horse and cattle doctor free. This journal is furnished at the low price of \$1 a year, specimen copies free.

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*Price Sales.*—Mr. James Piper, of this county, sold in Paris last week, 35 head of cattle, at \$140 per head. Frank Layham sold 25 head to Charles Clark, for \$2,205. J. T. and J. S. Wilson sold to Arch Piper, 16 head for \$1,475.

A fair and delicate skin, free from every blemish, is the reward of an occasional use of Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion. 9

*Real Estate.*—John G. Hickman, Esq., bought from M. C. Hutchins, real estate agent, the Cox property in this city, paying for it \$3,500.

*Case of Conscience.*—We learn that our fellow-citizen S. S. Miner, received a day or two since from an unknown source, by mail, \$10.50 for a \$10 counterfeit note passed on his former partner for a pair of boots some 10 or 12 years since.

*The St. James.*—We learn that the passenger receipts of the deservedly popular steamer *St. James*, for the month of November, were \$2,169.50, upon which the internal revenue tax paid at 2½ per cent, was \$54.23. This speaks well for the popularity of the *St. James*, which is manned by clever officers as ever trod a star-board.

*The Owensboro and Russellville Railroad Company* will, at an early day, put under contract the road as far as Livermore, on Green river, and while the bridge over Green river is being built, will press on the road to Greenville, in Muhlenberg county, where it will intersect the Elizabethtown and Paducah road, some forty miles from Owensboro.

*Horace Greeley* purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of the New York Tribune, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, \$10; Semi-Weekly, \$4; Weekly, \$2 per annum.

*H. T. Helmold*, the great Buchu man, is not as much deranged in mind and body as some of his political enemies would have us believe. Aside from his thorough Democratic proclivities, his liberality and shrewdness in the use of the "printer's ink," which has been the means of amassing him a colossal fortune, shows that he possesses more of sound brain and practical sense than the individuals who are his villains.

*The River.*—The Ohio has been filled with heavy floating ice since Saturday last, but with the exception of the Telegraph the regular packets have made their usual trips. The *Boston and St. James* have not lost a day, though their speed has been impeded by the ice. The *Telegraph* will pass down to-night. The ice is rapidly thinning, and the weather has moderated. To-day, Thursday, the sun is shining brightly. In a few days we may expect a river clear of ice.

*Serious Loss.*—Elder McGinn, who has recently been called to the pastorate of the Christian Church, in this city, was moving his furniture to Maysville, preparing to locate among us, when the collision occurred between the ill-fated *America* and *United States*. He had come himself per rail to Cincinnati to Maysville, but shipped his chattels by way of Louisville, from whence they were started up the river on the *United States*. They were lost in the burning of that boat. The loss is in some degree irreparable, particularly the library, which cannot at the present day be replaced. The loss is a great misfortune and falls with painful severity on Mr. McGinn, who has the warm sympathy of our entire community.—*Bulletin*.

*Newspaper Directory.*—G. P. Rowell & Co., the New York Advertising Agent, are now about issuing a complete American Newspaper Directory. It is a compilation much needed since nothing of the kind having any claims to completeness has ever been published.

Messrs. Rowell & Co. have spared no pains or expense to make the forthcoming work complete. We understand the book will be a handsome octavo volume of about 300 pages, bound in dark cloth, and sold for five dollars per copy.

As the publishers are Advertising Agents, and their issuing a work containing so much information, usually jealousy guarded by those in business, shows that they are confident of their ability to be service to advertisers, or they would not so readily place in their hands the means of enabling every one to communicate directly with publishers if they so desire.

*Police News.*—Ananda Sutton was brought before his Honor on the 4th inst., on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, which being fully proved she was fined \$10 and costs. The fine was replevin.

On the same day Mira Nelson, a colored woman, was brought up on a similar charge, and his Honor proved that he had no prejudice against her on account of her race or color by fining her an equal amount with her white sister. In default of the money she was lodged in Castle Grant, and was turned out after a residence of ten days.

On the 17th inst. Dennis Hanley, an Irishman, was up for a breach of the peace, and was fined \$3 and costs. It appeared that there had been a family row between Dennis and his brother-in-law, John Connally. Dennis asked John to step into the house of a relative and demanded the retraction of some ugly language John had used about him about two years ago. John had forgotten all about it, but made the desired retraction. Dennis not satisfied with this struck him, and got himself arrested in consequence. He was held to bail in the sum of \$200 to keep the peace.

On the same day Richard Gloyer was fined \$2 and costs for an indecent exposure of his person. The fine was replevin.

On the 17th inst. Thomas Brewer, the father-in-law of James Love, the rapiст, was arrested for an assault upon James Hefflin. He tried to stab Hefflin with a knife, but failed in the attempted assassination. A jury was empannelled and fined him \$35 and costs.

On the same day Wm. Hornback and Brewer made an assault upon Charles Gilpin in the grocery of Alex. Calhoun. Brewer held Gilpin while Hornback struck him on the forehead with a sharp shot, inflicting an ugly wound. The murderous assault was entirely unprovoked. Hornback was held to bail in the sum of \$150 to make his appearance before the Circuit Court, and Brewer in the sum of \$100. In default of bail they were both sent to jail, but Hornback has since given up his trial.

On the 17th, John Barns, colored, was fined \$3 and costs for a breach of the peace in a row with another negro.

*The County Court.*—There was a meeting of the Magistrates of Mason county called yesterday to take into consideration the propriety of rescinding the conditions precedent to levying and collecting the railroad tax fixed last winter.

Owing to the failure to notify the Magistrates of the Mayslick precincts of the meeting, it was adjourned to Wednesday, 23rd inst. The question will then be finally determined.

There is much anxiety felt as to the action of the Magistrates, and hopes are entertained that it will be such as will enable the Directors of the Railroad Company to go forward with the enterprise which will bring capital and population to the county.

*The City Election.*—Several weeks ago in referring to the approaching election for city offices, we urge the importance of leaving out of sight all prejudice growing out of mere political difference, and looking solely to the qualifications of the respective candidates. Quite a number of gentlemen have announced themselves as candidates for the several offices to be filled at the election in January, and from the list the people will be able to select persons who will discharge the duties incumbent upon them in a manner that will be satisfactory to the public. While we do not underrate the importance of having a competent Mayor and efficient police, a prompt clerk, a discriminating assessor, an honest collector and a faithful Treasurer, yet these are officers concerning whom election we propose to take no part beyond voting for the men whose characters recommend them. But we feel that the importance of electing a good City Council to be so great that no citizen ought to be satisfied with merely casting his own vote silently; but all should see that the best men of the community shall be brought forward, and do their utmost to secure their election.

On Friday the United States District Court in Covington decided against the city of Maysville two suits on her old bonds issued to the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad Company for \$10,607.90 with interest for about fifteen years, the interest amounting to nearly as much as the principal. The Court will issue a *mandamus* to compel the city to levy a tax to pay the interest on this debt, and also to redeem the principal when due. There is a large debt of a similar character on which suits will be instituted at an early day unless some measures shall be taken to compromise with the holders of the city bonds. The time of dodging this question of our large debt has gone by. Our people must awake to the fact that the debt is due, and due to innocent purchasers,—that it must be paid and their property is bound for the payment—and that the United States District Court is clothed with full power to enforce the legal remedy against the property of the city and its citizens. Beyond question we can give our creditors a great deal of trouble in enforcing their legal rights against us, the knowledge of which will displease many, if not all, of them to make a compromise so reasonable that the city can carry the burden without sinking under the load; but it must be borne in mind that mere factions litigation is an expensive business to the city, and that, after all, the debt must be liquidated.

The financial condition of the municipality is far from flattering, but it is by no means hopeless. Economy in administration, prudence and shrewdness in financing may and will extricate us from our difficulties. But wastefulness or blundering stupidity in the management of our fiscal affairs may not only cause us to continue in the slough of debt which hampers all our movements, but may even plunge us so much deeper in that recovery will be rendered impossible in the future. In this situation an imperative necessity exists for the election of men to the City Council who will have the sense to comprehend the extreme delicacy of our financial affairs, and the nerve to meet the exigency and the sagacity to provide the means for our extirpation. The good people of Maysville must remember that while a proper regulation of licenses to liquor and billiard saloons, and to draymen, the enforcement of the dog law, the cleaning of the streets, and the passage of other ordinances will devolve upon the Councilmen during this and the several succeeding years—duties that will tax the abilities of the ablest and sharpest of our citizens; the management of our debt, and providing the means to meet it or to fund it for future liquidation.

The duties of a councilman are attended by many things that are petty and annoying, and the position is one that is not particularly desirable to men who are not ambitious of the small distinction it possession confers. On this account it has been too frequently the case that gentlemen in whom the people have reposed confidence have refused to accept a position to which is attached no reward, but linked to which are duties sometimes vexatious and disagreeable. But we feel justified in the present circumstances, in calling upon such persons to consult the public interest more than their own comfort or fastidiousness. They have no right to stand back at this juncture when their acquaintance with business, their knowledge of finance, and status among capitalists may be of such vast service to the community in which they live. We ask these men who are themselves so deeply interested in the prosperity of the city by their own possession within its limits to come forward and give the city the benefit of whatever sense, discretion, and tact they may possess. And we call upon the people at large to banish from their minds all other considerations, and to unite upon those interests are identified with those of the city, and upon whose judgment and good faith they can rely.

*Christmas is Coming.*—Every one should be on having a merry Christmas. No matter what the secret grief may be, banish it for one day, and let every one have a full of genuine enjoyment. If there has been dissatisfaction and heartburning during the year it is the best of times to let yesterdays be yesterdays and form a complete reconciliation with those to whom the affections are naturally drawn. Make every one in the household glad by some testimonial of love, no matter how trifling it may be.

To newly married people we would recommend one of the fine pianos which R. Albert keeps at the China Palace, and which he takes pleasure in exhibiting to customers. He will guarantee that a present of one of his pianos will insure domestic tranquility for a twelve month, and will prove a more effectual love philtre than chemist ever yet discovered. But if one of these instruments is beyond the reach of your purse, under the same roof may be found the handsome show cases of Alberto & Lillestein, containing the handwoven tapestries ever brought to Maysville, the latest styles of jewelry and fancy articles of every description, just suited for a holiday present. For the little ones Mr. Albert has all imaginable toys which sell at very low figures.

Messrs. Seaton & Blatterman and J. J. Wood & Bro. have also a choice lot of presents, consisting of elegant toilet sets, work baskets, writing desks, and perfumery of all descriptions, and quite a number of fancy articles. It will be worth the while of any visitor to Maysville to call at both of these fine drug stores, if with no other object than that of viewing the premises. Mr. John A. Seaton is the agent for the Florence Sewing Machine, which would be a very acceptable present to any housewife.

*Buying WHISKY.*—Great quantities of whisky have been purchased in this vicinity by S. N. Pike & Co., and Ives, Beecher & Co., of New York, who are reported as whisky men to assert that the tax on whisky will be again raised to two dollars. This information has caused considerable purchases for speculative purposes.—*Lex. Statesman*.

*The County Court.*—There was a meeting of the Magistrates of Mason county called yesterday to take into consideration the propriety of rescinding the conditions precedent to levying and collecting the railroad tax fixed last winter.

Owing to the failure to notify the Magistrates of the Mayslick precincts of the meeting, it was adjourned to Wednesday, 23rd inst. The question will then be finally determined.

There is much anxiety felt as to the action of the Magistrates, and hopes are entertained that it will be such as will enable the Directors of the Railroad Company to go forward with the enterprise which will bring capital and population to the county.

of all descriptions are also embraced in their stock.

George Arthur and John Heiser & Co. have every thing in the confectionery line one could desire. Go to them for candies, cakes, fruits, and for all the materials for mince meat, etc. Their stocks of dolls, toys, etc., are also large and unique, and embrace all that any one can desire. George Arthur also keeps the best oysters to be had in this market. Give them a call.

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent temperance lecturer once remarked that where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find plantation Bitters, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters so freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he himself had experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was a convinced man that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

*MAGNOLIA WATER.*—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half price.

*Laurel Cards.*

*LAW CARD.*

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*Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.*

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*OFFICE, NO. 11, E. S. Center Street.*

*Collections promptly attended to. Reference to any business and banking house in the city of Louisville.*

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*PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.*

*I HAVE associated with me in the practice of law Mr. W. W. HARNEY, and henceforth business will be attended to under the style of HARNEY & HARNEY, ATTORNEYS.*

*SELEY HARNEY.*

*Reporter—How did the Republicans on the floor of the House receive you the day you made your appearance?*

*Menard—Well, nothing extra. I had to find my way in, and when inside I found nobody inclined to come near me. I sat down at this. I didn't want to sit there and be stared at like a curious kind of an animal, and if nobody cared to talk with me I wasn't going to force my company on them. I walked on floor that night feeling that I had a right to do so, and a good deal better right than these carpet-baggers, Mewsham and Sypher, from Louisiana, elected by colored votes in the place of better men.*

*Reporter—Did these men see you on the floor?*

*Menard—Yes, they saw me, but I sat all day. They never once came to ask me how I was or introduce me to some of the prominent members. I felt very greatly incensed and indignant at this because I know these carpet-baggers so well, and I know how ready they were to shake hands with me and poorer colored men when they were down in Louisiana looking for office.*

*Reporter—Who among the members showed you any kindness?*

*Menard—None of them, to speak of. The only kindness I experienced was from two newspaper reporters; but I suppose they had me for it.*

*Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Mason and*

AGRICULTURAL.

Winter Management of Sheep.  
(From the American Stock Journal.)

There is no part of the United States, if there is of the world, where sheep are not better for some degree of winter shelter. In western Texas and in the Gulf States, perhaps, they demand no more than a polished or dense clump of trees to break the fury of the "northerns," north of latitude 40° degs., 42°, close barns or stables, with abundant ventilation, are beginning to be preferred by careful and systematic breeders. Open sheds are too much exposed to drifting snow, and they cannot be shut up and made warm enough for early lambing. A room twenty by forty feet in the clear will properly accommodate seventy-five Peculiar sheep, and they can all eat at a time, without crowding, at wall racks placed around it. The Infadatos want a little more room; and the English breeds still more. Sheep barns should be placed in dry, elevated, but not windy situations. They are usually two stories high, the upper one being used for the storage of hay. The sheep stables underneath should be at least seven or eight feet high. A room large enough to hold a hundred and fifty Merinos may be partitioned across the middle by feeding racks, and seventy-five sheep kept on each side—the outside yards being also divided—but not more than one hundred and fifty ought to breathe the atmosphere of the same general apartment, however it may be divided on the floor. The rooms should be well lighted, capable of abundant ventilation, and that ventilation constantly employed. Confined, impure air is highly injurious to sheep, and perfectly fatal if a dangerous epizootic makes its appearance in the flock. The slatted box rack is now generally preferred in sheep barns and yards. The stables should be kept well littered down, and should be thoroughly cleaned out at least three times during the winter, so that the sheep should not lie, especially during the thaws, on fermenting beds of manure. It is well, at intermediate periods, to scatter gypsum over the manure before covering it with fresh straw as this absorbs the escaping gases, and adds greatly to the value of the manure. Sheepards should, if practicable, be on dry gravelly ground, and should have at least three times as much area as the stables. They should have high, tight fences on the sides most exposed to severe winter winds, and should be kept well littered down. Habitual exposure to mud and filth is highly injurious to sheep.

The close confinement of sheep to stables and small yards operates upon them as it does on all others domestic animals: it renders them torpid in habit, and promotes the taking on fat and flesh. This is well for fattening sheep, but not for breeding ewes. The want of exercise and the increase of condition promotes that tendency to plethora which is natural to pregnancy, and though the evil effects of this are not always visible in the offspring, yet there comes seasons when other cooperating conditions render it highly destructive. The lambs are yeasted small and weak, and those that live, are of but little value. Breeding ewes should have exercise by having access at proper times, to a field, or obtain in some other way.

Water is indispensable to sheep fed on dry feed in the winter, and they should have constant access to it. Salt is also indispensable to vigorous health. It is improper to salt sheep dry heavily when it is put in the snow or stack, or to brine all their hay for them at intervals, because in either case the instincts of the animal are not left to guide its consumption. Salt should be placed in boxes in the sheep-houses so that they can eat it at will; or the oats taken from the rack may be turned and put in a large rack kept for that purpose where the sheep can come to it at their pleasure.

It is estimated that all sheep daily consume, in the average winter weather of the northern States, about one pound of hay or its equivalent, for every thirty pounds of their own live weight. All that they will eat of meadow hay is about the amount of nutrition demanded by the Merino sheep in good, plump, store condition. If a portion of concentrated food like grain is given, its excess of nutrition may be safely counterbalanced by feeding a corresponding amount of food less nutritious than hay, as, for example, straw. Barley and cut straw, if cut and cured green, are highly relished by sheep. Wheat straw is less so, and they will eat but little besides the chaff and heads of it, if they can obtain other food. Rye straw, unless chopped fine and mixed with meal, is wholly unfit for sheep feed. Pea-haulm, if cured green, is an admirable fodder, but dry and dead, as it is generally gathered, it is wholly valueless except for manure. The blades and tops of nicely cured cornstalks make prime sheep food. Fine red clover hay, cured bright and green, is better than the best meadow hay, and on a full winter allowance of it sheep actually fatten; it is also highly favorable to the milk secretions in breeding ewes. The grains and pulse most used in our country for sheep feed are oats, corn, and peas. Oats are given to store sheep and lambs; corn is given to fatten sheep, and with some it is a favorite with all other classes of sheep. Some excellent feeders, like Johnson, of Geneva, N. Y., employ buckwheat. Peas are fed in a few instances to breeding ewes, and they greatly promote the growth of wool and the secretion of milk, but they are too scarce and expensive for common use. The same is true of beans, though they are accounted among sheep-breeders more heating, and therefore less suitable feed. Bran and shorts, mixed with a little grain, make a most excellent feed both for lamb and old sheep. Bran-slop is admirable for promoting the secretion of milk in young ewes.

Breeding ewes thrive better, and are better prepared in their general physical condition to bring forth well-developed, strong lambs, if they habitually receive green food during the winter, and other sheep are healthier for it. Colic or "stretcher," often so serious a malady among flocks confined to dry feed, does not attack sheep that get green feed. In regions adapted to their culture, Swedes and some other varieties of the turnip are especially adapted to this object. There is a beet which was brought from Silesia by Mr. William Chamberlain, (not the variety sold in seed stores as the Silesian beet,) which some persons who have tried them prefer to turnips. Either root is vastly cheaper than grain of any description for the feed of sheep. Carrots have been tried, and do not give satisfaction, and potatoes are too expensive.

Regularity in feeding is one of the important points of successful sheep-farming and consists in strict regularity in the time of feeding, and in proportioning the amount of food to the wants of the animal. With good attention to these particulars, sheep will do better on moderate keep than on the best food with irregularity.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING  
NEATLY EXECUTED  
AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFFICE.

China, Glass and Queensware  
R. ALBERT'S

NEW

CHINA PALACE  
The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware  
House in the West.

No. 35, Second street North side  
MAYSVILLE, KY.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has on hand one of the largest and finest stocks ever imported in this section, comprising:

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE.

LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

My new stock having been imported at very low

gold rates, enables me to

Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati  
Bills.

Country dealers and housekeepers will save from

FIVE TO TEN PER CENT.

By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Partial satisfaction given, or the goods taken back and the money refunded

TERMS CASH

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GREAT DEPOT OF

Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Alpata and  
Britannia Ware.

A splendid assortment of earthen pitchers, coffee and tea pots, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, molasses cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, laides, toasters, egg cups, ice pitchers, cake, bread and card baskets.

300 Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,

or churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchens.

Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.

100 Pair Flower Vases,

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair.

Star, crystal, water, all styles, sizes and qualities: Japanese tin, cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel-bladed, cutters, servers, spoons, with silver, glass, bone, India rubber and wood handles.

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